

Arizona and Casa Grande have always had water in plenty.

THE GREAT RESERVOIR
On the line of the canal, fourteen miles east of Arizona, is a source of great wealth and security to those below it who till the soil. It is filled every winter and kept as full as safety will allow as long as the river furnishes a surplus over that required by the farms about Florence and on the line of the canal above the reservoir. The consequence is that during the months of April, May and June, when crops and trees of all kinds most need water, there is an abundant supply. There has not been a season yet when the water in the reservoir did not last until the beginning of the summer. Each succeeding year, as the embankment of the reservoir settles and becomes more substantial, the reservoir is filled a little farther than the year preceding. This is made more necessary by the yearly increase in the acreage of improved land below the reservoir. It is the intent of the canal company to raise the embankment of the reservoir five or six feet in the near future to provide still further for the increase.

THE USE OF WATER.
A thorough examination of the condition of affairs will convince the prospective settler that there is no surer and safer water supply in Arizona. This is one reason why this part of Pinal county is making a steady and permanent improvement.

It may not be out of place in this connection to say something of the nature of the soil in this part of the great Casa Grande valley. Much greater portion of it is a sandy loam with mixture of adobe and clay in varying quantities. This kind of soil is preferred by most people for the reason that it is easily worked, though it will bake hard on the surface if not properly treated. It is also preferred because of the fact that

ALFALFA.
which is grown here more than any other crop, can be started in it with far less trouble than the other soils. It is a very rich soil, and is a rule from ten to fifteen feet in depth. There are some streaks and spots of a lighter sandy soil, a soil that is very rich, will never bake or get hard on top and will drink water like a fish every day in the year. While it will absorb an abundance of water, it will hold its moisture when once wet longer than the other sandy soil. It appears to be wanting in some of the elements necessary to make a good crop of grain, though it will no doubt do better in this direction after having been planted deep and tilled for a number of years. It will probably be demonstrated that if Irish potatoes are to be successfully grown in this part of the country they must be planted in this loose soil. There is a third kind of soil in this part of the valley, generally, though mistakenly, called adobe. It is found in the lines of the numerous old old beds or washes of

THE SANTA CRUZ.
and is purely a vegetable and mineral wash. The writer would be amused to see those who call this adobe try their hands at making adobe bricks of it. An ordinary sized brick would break into many thousand pieces while going through the ripening process in the sun. While all the soil of the valley is rich, it is claimed by many that this black soil is superior in strength to anything in the valley. It has produced near Arizona, on the ranches of G. W. Sanders and W. C. Smith, as good crops of wheat as were ever grown in any country and, superior to any grown in any other kind of land. In Mr. M. R. Moore's orchard are some trees on this soil that show

A WONDERFUL GROWTH.
He has a little patch of nursery in which are some buds that had grown six feet this year by the middle of May. The Phoenix Republican was bragging a few days ago about an apricot tree that was planted by Hon. W. H. McCord thirteen months before, when only a small twig, that ripened fruit this year. Mr. Moore can beat that story by a large majority. About the first of March, 1894, he planted thirty-five dormant apricot buds. This spring, at one year old, they all blossomed and more than half of them matured fruit. Two of the trees have attained a height of over eight feet, and are two and a half inches in diameter a foot from the ground. Soil that will produce such trees in one year must have some good qualities about it. This black soil will bake and crack on the surface after every irrigation, and is much harder to work, as it breaks up in clods when plowed and sticks to the shovel when worked wet. It will not take water as readily as the sandy soil, and for crops that grow shallow roots it must be irrigated oftener than sandy soil. On the other hand,

IT RETAINS MOISTURE
at a depth longer than the sandy soil, and try so hard as one may, not more than half as much water can be put into this soil as sandy land requires. There are these varieties of soil, each with its advantages, and the wise agriculturalist will examine them all and then select his ground according to the crop he desires to grow.

Let those who are in search of homes visit this locality and see for them-

selves what the land will produce. Take alfalfa as an example. There are several hundred acres about Arizona and Casa Grande. While much of it is grazed there are many fields cut for hay. Those who have small fields and can cut them as soon as the grass is sufficiently matured, get six or seven cuttings a year, a total of from nine to twelve tons of cured hay per acre. Surely this is good enough for those who choose alfalfa raising as their vocation. Grapes will doubtless prove one of the

MOST PROFITABLE CROPS
in this locality. On the ranches of Dunn and Logan, Bogart, Reed, Thomas and others, grapes of different varieties are growing to perfection. The varieties principally planted are the Muscat of Alexandria, Flaming Tokay, Seedless Sultan and Thompson's Seedless. While all are regarded as profitable the Thompson's Seedless are now generally thought to be especially adapted to the soil and climate of Southern Arizona. They form larger and more compact bunches than any of the other varieties named. So far, none of the diseases that have created such havoc in vineyards in California and elsewhere have shown themselves here. Fruit trees of all kinds grow well when properly planted and cared for, and varieties that have come into bearing produce most excellent fruit. Up to the present time, however, little except apricots have come into bearing, and of that fruit there are but few trees

OLD ENOUGH TO BEAR.
Figs are setting well on the trees in Mr. Thomas' large orchard this year for the first time, and it is his expectation that he will have several thousand pounds either for shipment or packing. Mr. Thomas also expects to ship several cars of grapes, while Mr. Reed and others will have considerable quantities for sale. This year for the first time a revenue will be derived from something else than alfalfa.

Now, having considered the soil and what it will produce, let it not be forgotten that the one great attraction this part of the valley has for a great many of its people is its climate. Those who pass through on the cars and feel only the scorching rays of the midday sun will no doubt be slow to believe in the excellencies of this valley climatically. It is hot here in summer, as it is in other parts of Southern Arizona. From the middle of May until the middle of September old Sol is expected to be on duty about fourteen hours a day on the average and seven days a week.

THUNDER SHOWERS
are looked for occasionally in July and August, but as a rule the sun is in evidence from morning until night. The remaining eight months of the year are admittedly the pleasantest months to be found in any country. But it is the hot months of summer that are the most beneficial to those in search of health, and it is the hot months that are most appreciated. The consumptive who goes to Southern California in a vain search for a dry climate signs his own death warrant the moment he passes Deming on the Southern Pacific or Barstow on the Santa Fe road. He chokes on the fogs of those valleys and daily grows worse, wondering all the while why that exceedingly dry climate is so distressing to his breathing machinery. It sometimes happens that an invalid of this class takes it into his head to make just one more change, feeling in his mind that he would soon roam to death on the arid plains of Southern Arizona as to choke to death on the fog-laden breezes from the balmy Pacific. And it is surely after he has

SPENT A SUMMER
in the sunshine here and has become as brown as a Papago and as hungry as a coyote that he realizes what a diabolical idiot he has been for many years. If people would only believe the truth about this country there would be a million new settlers in Southern Arizona within the next thirty days, for the hot months of summer is the health-giving season to those whose respiratory organs are out of tune.

Let it be said to all, come and be one of us. This valley lies at an elevation of about fourteen hundred feet and stretches many miles in every direction, with mountains both great and small here and there, thus offering variety to the scene. Drinking water is found at a depth of about fifty feet. With the purest of water beneath the surface, everything under the sun growing on the surface, and an atmosphere that contains the very essence of life, what more can mortal want?

CASA GRANDE.
The space allotted me for your edition to name the praises for and possibilities of this portion of our valley, will include only that section tributary to the town of Casa Grande, south and west, as I suppose others will take those of Arizona and further east.

This is no new country; it may be called such for the white settler, but evidences are so numerous of prehistoric settlement that the present era of subjection of land to modern forms of farming, are but the taking up of a thread laid down centuries ago by a peaceable, thriving and agricultural

race, having unerring judgment in the skill of conveying water, conserving it, and its proper distribution.

In 1840, when Coronado made his celebrated reconnaissance of this section, continued through New Mexico and Colorado, the plains of Kansas, halting at Topeka and ending at what is now Atchison, Kansas, he found the remarkable ruins of Casa Grande (Great House), from which this appellation is given to the entire valley south of the Gila river, but more especially that portion now watered by the reservoir constructed by the Florence Canal company, about 18 miles to the north and east of us. In the immediate vicinity of these ruins traces of an immense canal have been followed, which no doubt brought water to the ancient pueblo and irrigated the rich valley surrounding it, and carrying it to the south for many miles, as the wonderful dimensions of the then constructed reservoir remain about 7 miles north of this place, the modern Casa Grande on the railroad. From these evidences of thrift, management and husbandry, and the fact that the subject of deep study and research, estimate that from 60,000 to 70,000 acres of land were under direct cultivation and that this valley teemed with a powerful and progressive population of over 100,000 souls. "Who were these people, that turned the desert into a beehive? Whence came they, and what their fate?" This problem cannot be solved to-day. Coronado found the ruins and the new race of Indians, known then as now as the Pimas. And they, over 350 years since, knew as little as to who their predecessors were, as is known at present.

The advent of the railroad in 1880 opened this country to quicker and more satisfactory settlement. The cattle and mining industries were more directly benefited. Those who came along the Gila river, enjoying the privilege of water, were given over to agriculture, supplying camps and towns with produce. A new era dawned when the canal was completed, carrying water forty miles to the south and west, affording ample opportunity for extensive ranching to the home-seeker and the health hunter.

That it is unnecessary to dwell long upon the fact that "things do grow," is evident when the statement is made that during the past five years not a rancher has given up his holdings, nor has one moved away, but each is actually improving and extending his acreage, while new settlers and locators are constantly coming in. "Things do grow," or people would quit. Where else is as salubrious a climate found; no other land in any other section produces as much to the acre, in such abundance and variety and with such ease. "Sow and ye shall reap," is the legend over the doorway which leads into the Casa Grande valley.

Success has attended the efforts of every farmer. We have now under ownership and approaching cultivation some 18,000 acres in the district named. As in other farming sections, all of this is neither fenced nor producing, but is and will be used for pasture. With a few exceptions the holdings of individuals or firms range from 80 acres to 640 acres, it being safe to say that 75 per cent. of such are homesteads, and that 60 per cent. have also full-paid water rights. This betokens a healthy condition, and one that gradually bears its own weight of prosperity.

Without individually particularizing a few instances can be cited of what is being done on some of the ranches, which gives an idea as to the scale on which farming is being carried. The Bogart & DeGallyer ranch is owned by Chicago people. They have 160 acres under cultivation and fence. Of this, 80 acres is in alfalfa, 20 acres in figs, 15 acres in apricots, peaches and peaches, 15 acres in olives and 20 in grapes. Wm. B. Reid owns 640 acres, a full water right of 640 acres. He has 14 acres under direct cultivation and fence adjoining the town of Casa Grande; of this 10 acres is in fruit and vine and 4 acres in alfalfa. He has kept accurate returns of this alfalfa field and finds that last year he cut 50 tons of hay from the 4 acres and obtained an average price of \$4 per ton. The 14,000 people who recently made a grand rush into the Klekapoo country to scramble for 452 homesteads never obtained one that will raise 50 tons of hay in the first five years on the one-half of any quarter-section.

The Dunn & Logan ranch is owned by F. J. Logan and F. K. Dunn, of Chicago, and under the able management of C. L. Scribner. This ranch is under a perfect state of cultivation, with every convenience and improvement. It contains 320 acres, all fenced, of which 240 acres are under cultivation of these, 160 acres is in alfalfa, 24 acres in grapes, 50 acres in figs, and 6 acres in other fruits. The first cutting of alfalfa this year from 150 acres yielded over 215 tons, and it is ready to be cut now, and will yield 1½ tons per acre of hay. Mr. Scribner states he can cut 1½ tons per acre every 45 days, for the season, and make seven cuttings a year, leaving good all-winter pasture. His alfalfa is now over shoulder-high, and is not a month old. His experience compels him to say, "This is

the natural home for alfalfa and grapes." Another "quick farming experience" is that of D. S. Weaver and Harry Argall, who came here from Dakota last fall, together with a large colony from the same section. Mr. Argall took up a homestead at once, and is now ready to cut his first crop of hay. In his former country and climate it took all sorts of planning and preparation, covering a space of nearly two years to make a "showing." Here, with water, it took him about six months. Other ranchers are doing well, having in from 20 to 60 acres of alfalfa, fruits and vegetables, like Judge Marshall, Lew. English, Jim Kremer, J. F. Alexander, Chas. Bennett, E. Lohman, Jesse Mayhew, Phony Price, etc. The Rev. Henry Gussaulus, the eminent Chicago divine, owns 640 acres adjoining the town. It is not improved. F. B. Maldonado has made considerable advancement on his ranch. He is imbued with the proper spirit of advancement and improvement of the country. He openly states that had he his title perfected he would donate every other 10-acre lot to bona fide settlers, knowing that such additional improvement would not alone benefit him, but assist in filling the valley with settlers. There are thousands of acres open for settlement. The home-seeker can leave his bleak northern home, and in less than one year see the fruits of his labors. The influx will be great when these matters are fully known, and fortunate are those who get in on the "ground floor."

Irrigation Notes.
Public sentiment in favor of irrigation is growing rapidly. Large crops can be raised on irrigated land and at the same time mortgages can be raised off the land.

The size of sugar beets can be controlled by irrigation, and by irrigation a large quantity of saccharine can be developed.

The first irrigation system—And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden * * * and a river went out of Eden to water the garden. See second chapter of Genesis.

Flax grown by irrigation for both fiber and seed promises to be profitable. A Kansas farmer produced 1100 pounds of fiber, worth 11 cents, and 23 bushels of seed, worth \$1.20, making \$154; cost \$48, or a profit of \$106.00 per acre.

Fruit is much better when it makes a quick and unchecked growth. A drought will check the development of fruit and make it small, dry and flavorless. Judicious irrigation makes fruit large, crisp, juicy and of excellent flavor, and it is the only thing that can be depended upon to do this.

Ninety per cent. of the Mormon people are land owners or heirs of the soil. The average annual income for forty years has been \$1,357.25; expenses, \$875; surplus, \$482.25. This could not have been but for irrigation. Not 5 per cent. of the remaining population of the United States are land-owners. There are room and opportunities yet within the United States for fifty to one hundred million people to do what the Mormons have done—polygamy excepted.

From the Engineer's Camp.
The irrepressible Mike Rice, who is one of the surveying party, writes as follows to Chas. P. Mason, under date of Mesa, June 9th:

"After long and weary years, at last I am on my way to Florence. As you must know I am with the North and South engineer corps, and we are in the preliminary act of connecting Florence with prosperity and civilization."

"We move out on the desert tomorrow (Monday), and if everything goes smooth we will reach Florence two weeks from to-day. There are twelve men in our party and they are the jolliest set of 'de'il-may-care's' you could meet in a long time. It is unnecessary to say we take every place by storm, especially the ladies. Mesa gave us several send-offs, and I have been telling the boys of the beatitudes of Florence in that regard, and they anticipate a good reception. Of course we don't expect the liberty of the city, a la Moulton, nor presentations of purses or bouquets, but we hope to meet her fair daughters and gallant sons in the many ways—something of that kind, you know. This much I have promised them, and I don't want to be disappointed in my anticipations."

Mr. C. F. Hoff states that when in Los Angeles he was informed by "the Santa Fe people" that they were preparing to expend several millions of dollars in the Salt River and Gila valleys, and that the North and South road would be pushed to completion within the next ten months. He further learned that surveyors were in the country between Mesa City and Florence; that the road, after paying interest on the investment and running expenses, had netted the company \$50,000 from the time it reached Phoenix till May 30.—(Citizen.)

The election to determine the location of the county seat of the new county of Navajo was held last Tuesday and resulted in a victory for Holbrook by a small majority. The Winslow people claim frauds were perpetrated, and propose to contest.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE FLORENCE TRIBUNE

By CHAS. D. REPPY.

ONLY PAPER IN PINAL COUNTY.

FLORENCE ARIZONA, JUNE 15, 1896.

TERMS:
One Year.....\$3.00
Six months.....1.50
Entered at the Florence postoffice as second class matter.

Another Arizona newspaper turned up its toes this week—the Populist, at Phoenix.

The settlement of that gigantic fraud, the Peralta-Reavis land grant, causes the dawn of prosperity for Pinal county.

No section of Arizona is now attracting as much attention as Pinal county, this on account of railroad building and the fact that nowhere in the southwest is there so much cheap land unoccupied.

The TRIBUNE is under obligations to Hon. M. R. Moore, A. T. Colton, A. J. Rodman and C. E. Perkins for valuable assistance in the preparation of the exhaustive report of the Casa Grande valley printed and illustrated in this issue.

The description of the Casa Grande valley in this issue is so full and complete as to crowd out much interesting matter. Later on the TRIBUNE proposes to have an edition devoted to the mining interests of Pinal, which are not excelled by any county in the Territory. It is to be hoped the efforts made by this paper to attract outside capital and desirable immigrants will be appreciated.

Col. J. Roe Young, U. S. Indian agent at Sacaton, while in Florence this week, stated that he was ready and willing to co-operate with the citizens of Pima and Pinal counties, to secure the building of the Butte reservoir. He thought there was little doubt that the government could be induced to guarantee the interest on the bonds in order to provide water for the Indians under his charge.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.
If the law classifying counties should be declared good law, there will be no need of electing men to the Legislature in the future, and the expense can be saved. It will only be necessary to get a girl clerk to write out the law to suit herself, putting in or omitting sections as she pleases, and if the governor approves if you must take your medicine. The fact is that the law as it stands is never passed by the 18th Legislature, and never would have passed except with the two sections that were omitted by the clerk in engrossing the bill. It would be very strange indeed if there were no method of correcting or remedying such an outrageous proceeding as this.—(Florence Tribune.)

Mr. Charles D. Reppy, the chief clerk of the House of Representatives of the late legislature which passed the classification law, is the editor of the Florence TRIBUNE, and presumably the author of the foregoing article. Brother Reppy is like "Brother Jasper," who preached to his congregation that "the sun do move," and not the earth. He is in the position of the lawyer who said to his client, "They can't put you in jail for that," "yes, but they've already got me in jail." Mr. Reppy says, "The fact is that the law as it stands was never passed by the 18th Legislature." This in the face of the enrolled act, solemnly certified to by both presiding officers of the two houses, under their oaths that it was the act of the Legislature. Simply because some one says so cuts no figure in the case. The conclusive evidence of its passage is the signature of the presiding officers of the respective houses, and the signature of the Governor is the evidence of the approval of the Executive Department. Suppose the Governor after the law was deposited in the office of the Secretary should endeavor to plead the baby act by declaring that he had by mistake signed some other act than the one intended. Oh no, Brother Reppy, the fact is that the conclusive evidence of its passage by the Legislature, as well as its approval by the Executive Department, are the signatures of the presiding officers of the two Houses and the signature of the Governor. While Brother Reppy is talking about "law," he must remember that it is "law" which constitutes those certifying signatures, the conclusive evidence of passage and approval by these two departments of government.—(Graham Guardian.)

The Guardian may be right, and the signatures of the governor and presiding officers of the two houses considered "conclusive evidence" that the bill passed as signed by them. Yet the fact remains that it did not so pass and that two sections were left out by the lady clerk in engrossing the bill. The TRIBUNE reiterates that it would be strange if there were no method in law of correcting such an error. This is as much of an opinion as it has expressed on the subject, being no lawyer. However, there is a right and a wrong side to this question which is in the province of everybody to discuss, and it is pitiful to see newspapers and people so willing and anxious to take advantage of a technicality in order to get something they are not entitled to, and it is not honest. They needn't worry themselves, however, as the Harrison act especially prohibits special legisla-

tion, and declares all such laws to be null and void, enumerating as follows: "Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed."

The law as it passed both houses, taking effect January 1, 1897, was a good law, but as it is published it is rank injustice, and is subject to attack on numerous grounds. It is virtually violation of a contract. Men who are elected to office and receive their commissions have an implied contract with the county to perform their duties for a specified sum until the expiration of their term of office. No law which violates a contract is constitutional.

No, Mr. Guardian, the worst feature about the whole affair is the disposition shown to take an unfair advantage, to do wrong, to be dishonest, and the TRIBUNE insists that such a course will not and should not prevail.

Heretofore it has been the custom of the Boards of Supervisors of Pinal and other counties to pay outside paper for "write-ups" of the resources of their counties, and much money has been thrown away thereby. No paper is so well fitted to present the facts as the local paper. In Arizona such write-ups have usually been nine parts Maricopa to one part for the balance of the counties of the Territory—and Pinal is the peer of them all.

U. S. Attorney of the Court of Private Land Claims, Hon. Matt Reynolds, declares that "no such Spaniard as Miguel de Peralta ever existed, that such a grant was never decreed by the King of Spain or located in Arizona by the Viceroy of New Spain, that the Baron and Baroness of Arizona, sole heirs of the imaginary Baron Miguel de Peralta, and wife of James Addison Peralta-Reavis, is really the daughter of one John Treadway by a Digger Indian squaw known as Kate and that she was born in Sherwood Valley, Mendocino county, Cal., and now is related to a Spanish family."—(Herald.)

MARRIED.
ARMSTRONG-KNUDSON—At Shultz, Pinal county, Arizona, on June 10, 1896, by the Rev. L. S. Whittemore, of Florence, Mr. William Armstrong and Miss Tina Knudson. The bride and groom started the same day on a wedding tour to San Francisco. Mr. Armstrong has for years been a trusted employee of the Mammoth Mining company, and is a leading and highly respected citizen. The bride is a beautiful and accomplished young lady, daughter of Mr. J. I. Knudson, of Mammoth. The young couple have the best wishes of the entire community, in which the TRIBUNE joins.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared by experienced pharmacists from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies. The Combination, Preparation and Process are Peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power Peculiar to itself, not possessed by other remedies. Hood's

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Cures Scrofula, Sore Throat, Sores, Boils, Pimples and all other affections caused by impure blood; Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It is Not What we Say, but What Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that tells the story—Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 10c.

Order to Show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be Made.

In the Probate Court of the County of Pinal, Territory of Arizona.

In the matter of the estate of W. Wood Porter, deceased.

Charles W. French, the executor of the estate of W. Wood Porter, deceased, having filed his petition herein, praying for an order of sale of all the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Probate Court on Thursday, the 14th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court-room of said court, at the court-house in said county of Pinal, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said executor to sell all of the real estate of the said deceased. And that a copy of his order be published at least four successive weeks in the Florence Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated June 13, 1896. JUDGE. J. S. KING.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the business of the Short-Horn Butcher company, a copartnership heretofore existing between Thos. C. Graham and J. S. King, expired by limitation on June 1st, 1896. W. B. Benson has authority to collect all bills due the firm, and all creditors must present their claims to him for payment. THOS. C. GRAHAM. J. S. KING.

June 11th, 1896. June 15th